HOUSE OF COMMONS. At 10 o'clock the Speaker called the House to

Mr. Walker presented a petition from L. D. Gilreath and others, of Cherokee county, asking a re-funding of taxes overpaid by them. Referred to the

committee on claims. Several reports were received from the standing

SUPREME COURT JUDGE. On motion of Mr. Kerr, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee to inform Judge Ruffin of his election, and to request his acceptance of the same.

COALFIELDS WAILROAD. On motion of Mr. McKay, the rules were suspended and the bill taken up.

Mr. Williams moved to amend by striking out \$600,000, and inserting \$400,000. Mr. McKay drew attention to the amount, per mile, granted to other Railroads in the State, and that asked for by this bill. He said the amendment would compel the stockholders to take one-half the stock; but, in full confidence of the result, he would accept the amendment. The bill was recommitted to the committee on internal improvements, to make

the necessary alteration. REPORT FROM THE STATE TREASURER. report from the State Treasurer, in answer to a resolution of the House, containing the names of the bolders of State bonds, &c., was presented. Mr. Norwood moved it be sent to the Senate, with

a proposition to print. Mr. Hill, of Stokes, on the ground of economy, op-posed the printing, as the principal information had seen already published in the Treasurer's Report. After some discussion, in which Messrs, Caldwell, of Guilford, Bridgers, Norwood and Hill of Stokes,

participated. Mr. Norwood withdrew his motion. It was then proposed to refer it to the committee on finance, which was opposed by Mr. Walser, and Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, renewed the motion to

Mr. Costner, to charter Lincoln Lodge, No. 137,

send to the Senate with a proposition to print. A

A. Y. F. M. Mr. Baird, a resolution in favor of Polly -Mr. Thompson, to charter Goldsboro' Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Walker, to charter Shoal Creek Male Acad-Mr. Fleming, to amend the charter of the town of

Salisbury. Mr. Stanford, to charter the town of Kenansville. Mr. Reeves, concerning free persons of color.

Mr. Leffers, concerning jurors in Carteret county. BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. The Speaker announced the following bills and resolutions, which were ratified: A bill to repeal an act entitled an act to change

the time of holding the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions for Chowan county, passed session A bill to extend the corporate limits of the town

A bill to extend the time for registering grants, deeds, and other conveyances.

A bill to amend the act of 1840, to prevent the felling of timber in the rivers of Cherokee county. A bill for the protection of wild fowl in the county of Currituck. A resolution approving the naval commission of

the United States to examine the coalfields, and for A bill to prohibit betting on elections.

A resolution concerning the revised code, authorizing 20 copies to be given for the use of the Senate and 50 for the use of the House. A bill to provide for the procuring of evidence against the keepers, owners and dealers of Faro

banks, Faro tables and gaming tables. BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING The bill to incorporate the Cowee Mining and Manufacturing Company, being read,

Mr. Dorth said there was a general law on the subject, under which these companies might be incorporated without coming to the Legislature. The law on the subject of corporations ought to be enforced or repealed. Mr. Bryson spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Hill, of Halifax, in reply to Mr. Dortch, said that persons out of the State were unwilling to invest capital unless under special legislation, and it was therefore necessary to have an act of incorporation; but the committee on corporations had stricken out several sections. Mr. B. at some length, appealed to the House to pass the bill. Mr. Ward opposed the chartering of so many

Mr. Dargan also opposed the bill, and mentioned several cases where incorporated companies had de-frauded their creditors. He concluded by proposing a clause "that the private property of the corpora-tors be liable for the debts of the company," which being adopted,

The bill passed its second reading. The bill to incorporate the Southern Mining and Manufacturing Company was read, and an amenddouble the amount of their shares. Pending the de-

The House adjourned till Monday morning.

Monday, Dec. 12, 1858. SENATE.

The Speaker called the Senate to order at 10

o'clock-prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason. Mr. Ramsay presented three petitions from citizens of Davie county, praying the repeal of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly o establish a public road through the counties of Davie and Davidson, and a ferry on the Yadkin river. Referred to the committee on propositions and griev-

Mr. Basnight, a memorial from citizens of Ocratoke relative to the proposed repeal of the restrictions on pilots at that point. Referred to same com-

Messis. Battle, Carmichael and Ashe were announced on the committee on enrolled bills for the ensuing week.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Humphrey, from the committee on corporations, reported in favor of the bill to incorporate the Long Acre Guards, in Beaufort county.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on banks and currency, in favor of the bill to incorporate the Oak City Savings Bank, with amendments. RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Edney, offered a resolution for the relief of Solomon M. Ray, sheriff of Yancey. releases him from the penalty of \$1000 for failure to settle with the comptroller, under certain conditions.

Also, for the relief of Jackson Stuart, former sheriff of Yancey, releasing him from a like penalty under circumstances connected with the present shercase. Both referred to the committee on pro positions and grievances. Mr. Bledsoe, a resolution in favor of J. J. James

to refund overpaid taxes. Mr. Cunningham moved that a message be sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into an election of thirteen Trustees of the University. Re-

jected by a vote of 17 to 16. Mr. Pitchford moved to reconsider the vote by which the report from the public treasurer was tabled on Saturday last. Rejected.

Message from the House announcing the passage of the bill to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Tarboro', and asking the Senate's concurrence. Also, transmitting a message from the Governor, with the report of the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements,

with a proposition to print. Concurred in. On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the bill to incorporate the White Oak River Navigation Company was taken from the table and placed upon the file, the

On motion of Mr. Ramsay, the bill to incorporate the Salisbury Gaslight Company was similarly dis-

THE COUNTY OF CLINGMAN. The second reading of the bill to establish the county of Chingman, being the special order for 11

6 clock, was now proceeded with. The committee to whom the bill had been referred reported against its passage on the ground of insufficient population.

Mr. Edney, in supporting the bill, said he did not complain of the report of the committee on the grounds alledged, nor did he consider it material if the allegation were true. Under the present law, if it had thousands over and above the requisite number, it could make no difference in the representation of the better. He was opposed to it.

tion in the Legislature till 1872. If that he the case, asked Mr. E., must the people of the proposed new county continue to suffer from their grievous inconveniences till that time? In all cases of application for remedies for local defects he (Mr. E.) had always shown the greatest deference to the representative, as he considered he was best acquainted with the wants of his constituents and the nature of the remedy required. He therefore asked that the same consideration might be shown to him (Mr. E.) in

this instance. Mr. Edney then proceeded in a forcible manner to point out the hardships under which a large portion of the people proposed to be reached by this bill, were suffering. Some of them were distant some 46 miles from the county town of Henderson, and had to traverse a mountainous region of country in seasons when it was almost impassable; and he asked if it was possible the Senate would compel these people to submit to this till 1872. He then addressed himself to the question of population, and from its rapid progress in the county of Henderson since 1850, he argued to show that the increase was such as to place that matter at rest. In 1850 the white population of Henderson was 6,853. In the same year the State tax was \$3,532; county tax, \$4,090, and at the present time the tax amounted to \$8,428 78. The value of land had increased \$455,746 in eight years, and in eight years the vote of Henderson had been doubled. He believed the population of Henderson was now double what was deemed necessary for a new county. But, as before stated, why link this question of population with the question, as it could not be possible to alter the scale of representation for fourteen years to come The exigencies of the case were what he relied on .-It was proposed in the bill to attach to a portion of Henderson those portions of Jackson and Haywood included in a geographical line caused by steep mountains that almost interpose insurmountable barriers to the intercourse of people living in different parts of the same counties, as now constructed. He (Mr. E.) had no personal interest in this matter; he was laboring for the relief of a poor class of his fellowcitizens who were suffering more than he could tell from the inconveniences to which he had alluded .-Mr. Edney pursued the subject with much ability, and dwelt on the good results which he believed would flow to the State, as well as to those more immediately interested. And he remarked, in conclusion, that if the East was jealous of the growth and prosperity of the West, this bill could not injure them. He (Mr. E.) came to this Legislature untrammeled, free to do wh t he thought right .-He represented 6,000 freemen, and he would co-operate with Senators on all questions calculated to improve the State, no matter what section they came from or where located. He said he had been always averse to naming counties after men, and he proposed to amend the bill by striking out "Clingman" and inserting "Blue Ridge."

Mr. Steele followed in opposition to the bill. He said it was a point with him to vote on all questions according to their merits, and on questions of this kind he allowed no sectional feelings to affect his judgment, but he viewed them in their effects on the State. In the establishment of new counties he (Mr. S.) considered population as the first necessity, he would test the proposed county of Clingman by that rule. In 1850 he found by the census returns that Haywood contained 6656 white population; Henderson 5424; Macon 5840. Jackson had since been taken from two of these counties, Macon and Haywood. It was now proposed to take from Haywood, Jackson and Henderson a new county, which would undoubtedly, have the effect of reducing some of these counties below the requisite population, [The Reporter omits the figures on the Federal population, as he has taken no notice of the blacks. It does not affect the arguments, and the Senators themselves disputed the correctness of each other's figures. | Mr. Steele went on with his figures to show the certainty of his last conclusion, declaring as his belief that the parts taken from the counties he had named to make up the new one would leave some of them with a federal population of only 4,000, instead of 6,000 as required by law.

Mr. Steele was not aware of any superior facilities possessed by the people of the west for acquiring population. He was determined to oppose all applications for new counties without the requisite population. He alluded to the Convention of 1835 and to the efforts there made to settle the inequalities of our system of representation, and he cautioned the Senate to be careful how they allowed these causes of trouble to creep in again upon us. Mr. Edney rejoined at some length and question-

ed the correction of Mr. Steele's figures. Mr. Brown enquired the size of the proposed

Mr. Edney replied that it would be 40 to 45 miles long, and 25 to 30 miles wide. Mr. Steele followed and pledged his reputation as

a gentleman on the correctness of his figures. He had that morning extracted them from the U.S.

Mr. Thomas reminded the east that she had twelve counties east of Kaleigh which never had, and did not now have, the requisite population, and asked if it was fair and just to refuse the west half of that number. Nor could it, he thought, be very far wrong in the west to even demand a preponderance ment adopted, making the stockholders liable for of power in the Commons to counterbalance the overwhelming majority of the east in the Senate. He desired to submit some facts and figures to the Senate on this subject, and therefore proposed a postponement of the farther consideration of the bill, and that it be made the special order for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock. Agreed to by a vote of 19 to 13.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING. The following bills passed their second reading: A bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorpo-

rate the Keowee Turnpike Company. A bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company.

A bill to amend the charter of the Oconalufta Turnpike Company. A bill to establish the 113th regiment of Militia in the county of Wilson.

A bill to amend the 68th sec. 99th chap, revised code was rejected. The bill concerning Auctions and Auctioneers

The bill to amend the 119th sec. 34th chap. rev. code was rejected. The engrossed resolution relative to the distribution of Dr. Emmon's report passed.

The bill to cede jurisdiction to the U.S. in the purchase of certain lands on Deep river for national works was laid on the table for the present. The bill to cede jurisdiction to the U.S. for a site for a courthouse and postoffice was recommitted to

the judiciary committee. The calendar having now been gone through, On motion of Mr. Leach, the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the House was called to order.

Mr. Reeves presented a memorial relative to a pension certificate. Several reports were presented from standing committees.

Mr. Hargrove, in favor of R. J. Mitchell, of Granville county. Mr. Baird, in favor of W. J. Brown. Mr. Dancy, to alter the present hours of meeting

of the House of Commons. NEW BILLS. Mr. Foy, to incorporate the New River Steamboat

Navigation Company. Mr. Purdie, to repeal 16th and 17th sec. chap. 70

of the Rev. Code entitled Militia.

Mr. Martin, to lay off and improve a public road in Surry and Wilkes counties.

The resolution of Mr. Hill, of Harman papealing the rule accounting Saturday for the passage of Frivate bills, was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR. A message was received transmitting the report of the board of internal improvements, which, on motion of Mr. Kerr, was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING. The bill to secure a separate estate in personalty to femes covert was read. Mr. Dortch explained the necessity fer the amend-

ment of the present law on the subject of property possessed by married women in their own right. Mr. Fleming thought it too important a bill to be passed hastily. It made great changes in the domestic relation of husband and wife, and he thought

Mr. Kerr supported the bill as one necessary for the protection of married women from the extravagance or indiscretions of their husbands. Mr. Dargan saw no necessity for legislation on the subject. The tendency of the bill was to derange the entire law of the country. Mr. D. made a hu-

merous speech, placing the probable effects of the bill in a very ridiculous light. Mr. Outlaw, whilst opposed to Lucy Stones and strongminded women generally, was in favor of this bill, as a step in the right direction. It made the husband the trustee for the wife without the intervention of a stranger, and though not professing chivalry like other gentlemen, he supported the bill on the ground of public policy. Mr. O. made a very effective argument in support of the principle

Mr. Fleming, after a few remarks in reply, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was adopted. UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES.

Mr. Dancey moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to enter upon an election for 13 Trustees of the University. Rejected.

BILL ON ITS THIRD READING. The bill to charter the N. C. College at Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, passed its third reading.

The bill concerning slaves was taken up. Mr. Norwood proposed an amendment, "that an attempt by a slave, by assault or otherwise to kill and murder a white person be deemed a capitat felony for which said slave shall suffer death.' Mr. Williams, who introduced the bill, accepted the

SPECIAL ORDER.

amendment. Mr. Kerr make an earnest appeal for the bil', and alluded to several recent instances of slaves attempting to murder their masters, yet the law only al

lowed whipping for such a crime. Mr. Williams followed in support of the bill. Mr. Dargan spoke strongly in reprobation of the bill, and moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Norwood made a good argument in favor of the passage of such a law for the protection of the people of the slave states. Mr. Smith was more in favor of ameliorating the

law as it stood, than increasing its rigor; and was opposed to the bill. The motion to indefinitely postpone was carried-90 to 12.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING. The bill to abolish the militia system. Rejected. The bill concerning deeds of trust. Rejected, The bill requiring the clerks of the General Assembly to take an oath of office, passed its second reading.

The bill incorporating the Wilmington Hotel Company, passed its second reading. The bill to incorporate Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, passed its second reading. The bill concerning magistrates in Onslow coun-

ty. It allows 12 magistrates to act as County Court. An amendment made the act operative in all the counties of the State. Passed its second reading. The bill repealing certain sections of the Revised

relates to Tyrrel county, passed its second reading. The bill authorizing the justices of Cumberland County Court to appoint a special term, passed its second reading. The bill to prevent certain persons from fishing in Onslow county was opposed by Messrs. Leffers

Code concerning oysters and other fish, as far as

and Farrow, and supported by Mr. Foy. Rejected. The bill amending the constitution relative to Jewish disabilities was taken up. Mr. Dancy moved to make it the special order for Saturday next. Rejected, 33 to 47.

Adopted—yeas 55, nays 46. We are requested by the Reporter for the Register to state, that the remarks of Mr. Haywood, alluded to in a former report, were not intended for us. He having taken such steps in the matter as were proper, a mutual explanation has resulted satisfactorily to both parties.

Mr. Dortch moved to lay the bill on the table.

The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS, AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Agents for the Standard:

JAMES H. BIGGS and R. R. HUDNAL, of Raleigh,

C. C. McCRUMMEN, Traveling Agent. All postmasters will please act as agents for us. All former agencies are hereby revoked. SPECIAL NOTICE.—The STANDARD is conducted strictly upon the CASH system. All papers are discontinued at the

expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Sub scribers will be notified FOUR WEEKS before their time is out, by a CROSS MARK on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance. Semi-Weekly, (including the Tri-Weekly during the Ses si n,) \$4 per annum, in advance.

Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

The Register Before and After the Election. The Greensborough Potriot lectures our neighbor of the Register severely for his opposition to the Greensborough and Danville connection. The Patriot refuses to follow the Register on this question, and warns the latter of disastrous results from its

By the way, with what consistency can the Register censure Gov. Morehead for advocating the Danville Connection, when it is known that Mr. McRae, the Register's candidate for Governor, was out and out for this very project? What say you, neighbor Syme? How is it that you advocate a work before the election and oppose it afterwards? Is that one of the lessons you learned under the tutorship of "Sam?" "Sam" had many tricks, and upon reflection we are not sure but such a trick as the one referred to should be regarded as a very common-place one with him. It would not require much effort on his part to promise one thing and do another.

But our neighbor may look out for a breeze when Gov. Morehead rises in his place to speak on this same Danville Connection. He will catch it, and

One of the Raleigh correspondents of the Asheville News writes to that paper as follows:

"In 1835, when the present basis was adopted in the Senate, which gives the East so large a representation in that body, it was anticipated, as the debates in the Convention prove, that long since our Railroads would have been extended West, increasing the value of property, and thus equalizing taxation and representation in the Senate. Near a quarter of a century the West has waited for a fulfillment of the compromise; while the Eastern portion of the State at once went into possession of the advantages conferred on it. How much longer the West will be required to wait, this session of the General Assembly will determine. But it is to be presumed if the West unite, that the policy upon which we elected the Governor last summer, i. c. that of taking off the restrictions to the extent of the appropriation already made, will be carried out in good faith."

This correspondent has stated nothing more than the truth in relation to the Western Extension. It was understood, during the late contest for Governor, that the restrictions referred to would be at least modified, if not entirely removed. Good faith should be maintained at all hazards.

Col. Tache, a Canadian politician, has been dubbed a Knight. He is the fourth who has received the same honor. The Canadian Knights are Sir Allen Macnab, Sir J. B. Robinson, Sir L. H. Lafontain and Sir E. P. Tache. The two latter are French Canadians.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has | CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD. received the tollowing letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch:

"Hon. Thos. Settle, Jr.,

Speaker of the House of Commons:

Sir: Allow me to tender to you personally, and through you to the members of the House of Commons, my grateful acknowledgments and sincere thanks for the favor so courteously extended to me, in permitting me to lecture in their Hall. It is an evidence of that liberality, which I am sure will ever be the proudest boast of our community. As such I shall ever remember it with pleasure. Accept, Sir, the assurances of the respect and es teem with which I am,

Very respectfully, Your obed't sevr't, P. N. LYNCH, D. D. Bishop of Charleston. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 10, 1858."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JANUARY. -Godey'S La dy's Book for January, 1859, has been received, and an admirable number it is. Still it is no marked improvement on preceding numbers, for Godey always begins at the first of the year as he can hold out. This number contains several beautiful engravings, and is replete with readable and useful matter. Terms, one copy \$3 per annum, two copies \$5, three copies \$6. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Music.-We are under obligations to the publishers, Messrs. O. Ditson & Co., Boston, for several fine pieces of Music politely sent us by Mr. Eugene Boner. The "Highland Blossom"-a beautiful song; "Darling Nelly Gray"-"The dearest spot on earth to me is Home"-both pretty; and "The Reapers"-a Polka-very good, and illustrated with a beautiful

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY .- The Richmond (Ky.) Democrat makes extracts from the proceedings of forty-three Democratic meetings in Kentucky, in which the administration of Mr. Buchanan was warmly endorsed and commended. The people are with "old Buck." He has performed his duty faithfully and nobly, and they will stand by him.

Legislative Summary. The President's Message having crowded out of the Weekly Standard our usual Legislative Reports, we present a brief summary of the most important trans-

In the Senate on Tuesday the 7th, quite a number of bills passed their second reading. The Coalfields bill was again discussed, and was defeated by a vote

On Wednesday a motion was made to re-consider the vote on the Coalfields bill, which was postponed till Thursday. The death of Chief Justice Nash was formally announced on this day and app eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Turner, Brown

On Thursday the Milton and Yanceyville Junction bill was discussed, on its second reading, by Mr. Brown, and was defeated by a vote of 25 to 18. The Coalfields bill was afterwards taken up, the vote on its previous defeat reconsidered by a vote of 32 to 13, and the bill recommitted to the internal improvement committee.

On Friday, Hon, Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, was elected to a seat on the Supreme Court bench, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief-Justice Nash. The vote was quite a decisive one—the Sen-

ate voting unanimously. In the House, on Tuesday, the bill concerning the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company was read. Mr. Bryan explained the bill was to give the company an extension of ten years on the bonds coming due. After some debate the bill was postpostponed to Tuesday. The Committee on Privileges and Elections having reported adversely to Mr. Haywood retaining his seat as member from Wake, Mr. Haywood entered on his defence, which occupied the House until its adjournment. On Wednesday, after the usual morning business, Mr. Haywood resumed his defence, and was replied to by Mr. Benbury; before he concluded, the matter was adjourned to next day. Mr. Norwood introduced resolutions relative to the death of Judge Nash; after eloquent tributes to his memory had been paid by Messrs. Morehead and Kerr, the House adjourned. On Thursday a resolution was passed authorising the distribution of Emmons' Geological Report, after which Mr. Haywood's ease was resumed. After much debating the case was sent back to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the further consideration adjourned to Friday, December 17th. On Friday the only public business of interest was the election of a Judge of the Supreme Court, when Judge Ruffin was almost unanimously

elected on the second ballot. For the Standard. Messrs, Editors: The following extract, written by a North Carolinian now resident in another State, but who, in love for the home of his birth, and sincere interest and pride in the prosperity of his native State, is still much more a North Carolinian than many within her borders, is so well expressed, and so applicable to our present situation in regard to the development of the resources within our reach, that I must request for it a place in your col-

umns. He says: "If we were not assured by every competent person, who has examined the matter, that inexhaustible quantities of rare mineral wealth are deposited near Deep River, the apathy evinced by the Legislature of North Carolina is well calculated to discredit the statement and to discourage distant capitalists from engaging in their development. Such treasures in the hands of energetic, intelligent men, would soon give rise to a Pittsburgh or a Birmingham, more stable in its prosperity than one-half the cities of this country. The exhibition of this mineral wealth would remove this depreciating spectacle which every son of North Carolina has been compelled to witness and endure, viz: that his native State, with all its advantages, has always been tributary not only to the North but to the adjoining States—that its currency is always depreciated out of the State

the sale of its admirable coal and iron. Such stamina would stiffen the financial credit of the State, and enable it to hold itself erect among its peers of the up in the House for discussion, although negotiations

This sentiment in regard to the vascillating course heretofore pursued by our General Assemblies, in regard to the developing this great source of wealth and prosperity, is not confined to the writer of the above extract. It is almost universal with the intelligent in every locality. The taunts heretofore heaped upon us, as the "sleeping State," will be unsparingly doubled, if in this day and time, we fail to take advantage of those things which nature in its munificence has so bountifully provided for an illimitable increase of permanent wealth to the whole SUBSCRIBER.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL. -The meet ing recently held at the office of the Company over the Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange, in Norfolk, was well attended. The former officers of the Company were re-elected, and the list stands, with the directors appointed on the part of the State of North-Carolina, as follows: Marshall Parks-President

Directors—Benj. T. Simmons, Thos. V. Webb, J. C. Weston, L. H. Chandler, Jas. Gordon, Addison North-Carolina State Directors.-H. M. Shaw,

John B. Jones, W. G. Wilson. It appears from the annual Report that the connection between Albemarle Sound and the Chesapeake will be made by the 1st of January next, only a small amount of excavation yet remaining to be done for that purpose .- Dem. Pioneer.

The communications of "Mentor," a "North Carolinian," and other articles unavoidably crowded crowded out of this issue.

Washington, December 11, 1858. The two branches of Congress have fully completed their organization and zealously entered upon the discharge of their legislative duties. Every member of the North Carolina delegation is at his post, each apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health and fine spirits. This delegation holds a deservedly high reputation in Congress for their con-servatism, their unfailing reliability in every emer-gency, and their careful and studied avoidance or frittering away the public time in Buncombe speeches. I wish I could include the "Funny Representative," who is an especial pet of mine, in this com-pliment which every one pays to the Old North State, but the record is unquestionably against him. He has, however, made one step towards securing his political salvation; this session he is located at Brown's Hotel, the head quarters of the Southern members, and as long as his vote in the House is of some consequence, it is to be hoped some saving influence may be exerted to "win him from the error of his ways."

"While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return,"

Though I think his case a decidedly hopeless one, and the "game scarcely worth the candle." The "Funny Representative" has now had several months in which to concoct and perfect new and startling feats of political legerdemain, and I look with some interest for the next exhibition. The capitol pages too, are, doubtless, in a perfect ecstacy of delight as they anticipate the opening of his plethoric budget of comicalities, racy anecdotes and sprightly witticisms. Much is expected from the gentleman from the Fifth District, provided he has sufficiently recovered from the dose administered last session by Dr. Shaw, and a remembrance of its bitterness, coupled with a wholesome fear of its repetition, does not deter him from catering to the amusement of his

Black Republican friends. Mr. Vance, who is another Representative of the defunct Know Nothing party, appears to be a quiet, unassuming gentleman, and has the reputation of being a shrewd politician. He, at first, located on the Democratic side of the House, but has vacated that seat and now occupies one in the vicinity of the "Funny Representative," among the Black Republicans. I cannot think the change was effected through any sympathy with the views or policy of the opposition, but that other causes operated to render the removal desirable.

The President's message has long since been in the hands of your readers, and it is needless to make more than a passing allusion to that able document. There are several measures touched upon approvingly, which meet with a rather cold reception from many southern representatives. His recommendations as to "specific duties," and the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad are peculiarly distasteful. It is difficult, however, to form an opinion just now as to what course the Democratic members will pursue in regard to these measures, as they are indisposed to be at all communicative until they have thoroughly examined the bearings of these bold propositions. The President's recommendation for the establishment of a temporary military protectorate in the Northern Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua, attracts universal attention. It will be remembered that Senator Houston, at the last session, offered a resolution looking to this end but more general and comprehensive in its features. It was then thought premature, and the resolution was 'snowed" under. All admit the necessity of some decided action in regard to our relations with our Mexican neighbors, although there are differences of opinion as to the policy which should be pursued.

This is a question which rises superior to party polities and sectional issues; one involving the influence of this country in the world for years to come, and affecting, in a great measure, our foreign policy through all its innumerable branches. In fact, the establishment of this protectorate will be but carrying out, literally, the stipulations of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, and the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive is really necessary to the interests of our great country and in conformity with the unwritten laws of public right. It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Navy that he recommends a still further increase of the Navy. Of course, there will be bitter opposition to the passage of any bill authorizing the building of additional vessels of war. There are men of narrow, contracted minds, "dressed in a little, brief authority," who have ever looked with a jealous eye upon all efforts to render this arm of our national defence thoroughly efficient. Year after year, our territorial limits are extending, and our interests penetrating the remotest quarters of the earth, and yet these wiseacres do not see, or at least will not acknowledge, the glaring necessity for a corresponding increase in the means of protection and defence. With the exception of the frigates recently completed, our little navy is a disgrace and a reproach to us, and in comparison with the navies of other powers sinks into the insignificance of mere bumb-books. The shifts to which the Secretary of the Navy was forced to resort in furnishing a fleet for the Paraguay expedition, affords conclusive evidence of the absolute need of these vessels. Notwithstanding the imposing show made by these merchant vessels suddenly converted into war ships, and the great achievements expected of them, I find in conversing with gentlemen who have visited Paraguay that the probabilities are that our demonstration there with such vessels and so meagre a force will prove a miserable failure. Paraguay, I am informed, has a fine body of soldiers, well constructed and almost impregnable forts lining her river, under the command of a veteran French Engineer, and every appliance to resist stoutly any hostile approach. The navigation of her principal river is difficult and easily obstructed, while all along its shores nature has erected fortifications, from behind which her soldiers could send the death-dealing bullet which our men could not

effectively return. With these and numerous other evidences showing the importance and need of a larger naval force adapted to our various wants, honorable members, more considerate of the dollars in the Treasury than our national honor, close tightly the purse-strings and declare our force abundantly sufficient for our necessities. Sometime I design giving a brief state-ment of our naval resources as compared with those

of England and France. A vast deal of superflous feeling is being manifested about the action of the Democratic Senate caucus in deposing the "Little Giant" from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories. It and exchange always adverse. Who has not said is one of the most important committees of the Sen-N. C. bank notes shaved in Wall Street and else and it could not be expected that he would be where? Who can calculate the aggregate of prepion and it is head while entertaining um paid in North Carolina for northern funds?

I hope that the pride at least of the present Lee and else will put an end to this humiliating committee on Territories. It is one of the most important committees of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be allowed to remain at its head while entertaining the visit of the present Lee and else will put an end to this humiliating committee on Territories. It is one of the Committee on Territories. It is one of the most important committees of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be allowed to remain at its head while entertaining the visit of the send of the Demittee of Territories. It is one of the most important committees of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be allowed to remain at its head while entertaining the visit of the send of the Demittee of Territories. It is one of the Committee on Territories. It is one of the Committee on Territories. It is one of the Most important committees of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be and it could not be expected that he would be a send of the Most important committees of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be and it could not be expected that he would be a send of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be a send of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be a send of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be a send of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be a send of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be a send of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be a send of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be a send of the Sen-and it could not be expected that he would be a send of the Sen-

ocratic ranks. "Better late than never." The Clayton-Bulwer treaty will, ere long, come

are now pending for its settlement. The case of Judge Watrons, of Texas, is now un-der consideration in the House. The charges are of a grave character, and demand the most thorough and impartial investigation. The papers in the case cover over 2,000 printed pages, and scarcely justify one in their perusal, when the debate will furnish it in a concensed form. Public opinion here, so far as I can learn it, is evidently with the prosecutors. Hon. Burton Craige, of North Carolina, a member of the Judiciary Committee, is strongly opposed to impeachment: I shall hereafter refer to this matter more at length.

There are thousands of idle rumors affoat in relation to differences in the cahinet, and the probable resignation of one or more members of it, all of which I believe to be void of the shadow of truth. Lord Napier is to be recalled, it is asserted by the wonder-mongers, for alleged sympathy with the Monroe doctrine of our national policy. This I know to be utterly false in every particular, and is but the creation of the fertile brains of correspondents, who lie in one letter and qualify it in the next, thus securing an often needed paragraph to make up their letters.

It will be seen that Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, has been chosen to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Nash. We received this news yesterday by telegraph, and have therefore had time to hear a pretty general expression of opinion in our community. The universal sesire here appears to be that Judge Ruffin should accept. His previous resignation, with the reason publicly assigned, alone render doubtful his return to the bench.—Wilmington Journal.

OUR GALLANT LITTLE ARMY .- The authorized strength of the army, as posted, is 18,165; but the actual strength on the 1st of July was 17,498.— These troops compose the whole numerical force of our army, distributed throughout the States and Ter-ritories of the entire confederacy, manning all the fortifications occupied by troops, holding all the posts now garrisoned, defending all our extended frontiers, and protecting, as far as possible, the dif-ferent routes extending across the continent from the Mississippi valley to our possessions on the Pa-

The absolute demands for men in the various posts, and for what might be termed the police operations of the army, leave only thirteen regiments for actual service in the field. And upon this small force, numbering little over eleven thousand men, has devolved the arduous duty of prosecuting all the In-dian wars, which have extended this year from the British possessions on the Pacific to the border settlements of Texas; as well as of crushing the rebellion in Utah. No army of the same size ever before performed, in such a length of time, marches and movements of such extent, surmounting in their progress such formidable obstacles.

These regiments have accomplished within the year a march, averaging for each the extraordinary distance of twelve hundred and thirty-four miles.— These marches have been made through the uninhabited solitudes and sterile deserts which stretch away between the settlements of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, upon routes which afforded nothing to facilitate the advance, except only the herbage which the beasts of burden might pluck by the way-

Every item of supply, from a horse-shoe nail to the largest peice of ordnance, has been carried from the depots along the whole line of those tedious marches. The country traversed could yield nothing. The labor, foresight, method, and care requisite to systematize, and the energy, activity, and persistence to carry out such operations by the different departments, deserve the attention of the courtry and its commendation too. No disaster has befallen the army throughout its immense ramifications; and the privations, hardships toils, and dangers to which it has been continually subjected, have been borne without a murmur.

SALE OF LOTS FOR TAXES. TILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON the premises, the following Lots and parts of Lots for the Taxes due and unpaid, for 1857-'58. Sale to take

place on the 5th of January, 1859. Dabney Cosby, Lots 169, 152, 153, p't. 168, "West. Ward, Tax \$39 80 D. A. Davis 3/2 acre—new limits, 1858, F. M. Gully, Guardian, p't. Lot 128, J. Horneday, ¼ acre—new limits, 1857-'8, Harp & Terrell, p't. 161, 1858, Joseph B. Hinton, p't. 66, Ann Honeycut—new limits, ¼ acre, 1858, 7 70 1 80 17 70 4 50 Wm. F. Jones, ¼ acre-new limits, Drucy Johnson, Adm'r., ¼ acre-new limits, 1 80 1 35 Charles H. Johnson, pts. 17 and 76. 11 60 J. H. Kirkham, 2 acres-new limits, 1857-'8, A. C. Lee, 1 acre—new limits, 1857-'8, Wilie Medlin, 1/2 acre—new limits, 1857, John Malone, 63, 1858, Dr. L. S. Perry & Co., pts. 76 and 77, A. Stephenson, 1/2 acre—new limits, 1857, (East) 1 50

James Sugg, 1/2 acre—new limits, 1857-'8, 3 37

Henry Smith, 1/2 acre—new limits, 1857, 5 50

Mrs. R. Tumbro, 1/2 acre—new limits, 1857, 1 00

Jas. M. Towles, pts. 130, 80, 81, 32, 33, 17 and 16, bal., 35730

Edward Teasley, 1/2 acre, 1858 Edward Teasley, 1/4 acre, 1858, Wm. Thompson, pts. 161 and 162, J. M. Williams, 1 acre—new limits, 1857, Patsy Spivy, 1/2 acre-new limits, 1857-'8, JAMES H. MURRAY,

Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1858.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL. SAMUEL W. HUGHES, the founder, and until the pre Cedar Grove Academy, is now making arrangements for a school five miles north of Hillsboro'. The school will be situated in a highly moral community, and one noted for its freedom from disease. The fact that the former situa-tion of the school had proved somewhat unhealthy, with many other objections, made a change almost imperative. Two gentlemen are engaged to keep boarding houses at the Academy. Students in English will be charged \$57.50 per se-sion of twenty-one weeks. In Languages \$65 00. No extra charges. The session will commence on the 2d of JANUARY next.

Ministers of the different denominations will be invited to preach in the Academy as often as convenient on Sab

SAMUEL W. HUGHES. Post Office "Hillsboro"."

December 10, 1858. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.-WASH-NGTON COUNTY.—Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1858.—John P. Phelps vs Etheldred Bozman et als.—Bill

It appearing that Etheldred Bozman, defendant, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Standard, commanding him to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Washington in Plymouth, on the 2d Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be er cred against

WM. A. LITTLEJOHN, C. & M. E. Dec. 13, 1858. (Pr. Adv. \$.)

HAYWOOD MALE AND FEMALE ACADE-

THE FOURTH SESSION will commence the 2d MON-DAY in January next. In the Male Academy the terms are:-Primary English \$12, more advanced \$16; Latin, Greek and higher branches of Mathematics \$25; and in the Female Academy as heretofore. Board, includ-

ing lights and washing \$8 per month.

A. R. BLACK, Prin. Male Academy,
P. C. SHAW, "Female"

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGIATE IN-THIS INSTITUTION will begin its 36th session JAN-LUARY 18th, 1859, with a full corps of experienced

Terms as liberal as those of any other schools of similar character. Aid extended to the talented and indigent seek-For particulars apply to JULIUS WILCOX, Principal.

CEDAR GROVE MALE ACADEMY. J. F. ALLISON, Principal. J. A. TINNIN, Associate Prin.

Warrenton, N. C. Dec. 11, 1858.

eight miles north of Hillsboro' on the stage road leading from Hillsboro' to Milton) will open on the 2d MON-DAY of January, 1859, and continue twenty-one weeks. EXPENSES: \$40 00 per session 20 00 " " Tuition, Languages, 20 00

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution, (situated

English, December 10, 1858. DOCKET BOOK LOST. On the 9th instant, at Weldon, N. C., or between Weldon and the Shops on the N. C. Railrond, I lost my pocket book. My name is written in the inside. It contained \$12 or \$15 in gold, one \$2 and two \$1 bills on the Bank of the State of S. C., and over \$3,000 worth of notes. Among the notes is one given this year for \$1,000, signed by Lafayette Martin; one on James Bleckly for \$1,022, the most of it paid; one on A. M. Smith, payable to Kingsmore & Warreu, for about \$262, besides others that I cannot describe. Any one find-

ing the pocket book and returning me the papers can have the money. Address me at Newberry Court House, S. C. RICHARD WEARN. December 18, 1858. 104-4tpd. OAK-HILL ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE Co. N. C. THE SPRING SESSION wi begin on the 20th JANU-ARY next and continue twenty weeks. Board and Tuition are \$75, (exclusive of ights.) For circular con-Tuition are \$10, leading taining particulars, address

J. P. BAGBY, Principal,

December 9, 1858.

MORNING SUN MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY. JOHN P. BAILEY, Principale.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin the 10th of JANUA-RY, 1859. Board with Principal, exclusive of lights, \$7 per month. Tuition as heretofore. Address, C. J. ROGERS, Sec'v.

"Brassfields" or "Fishdam" P. O. ber 13, 1858. 104-3tpd.

NOTICE .- APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO The present Legislature for an act to charter the New Biver Steamboat Navigation Company. November 13, 1858.

Office N. C. Mutual Insurance Com., RALEIGH, Dec. 7th, 1858. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the North-Carolina Mu-tual Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City on Tuesday, the 11th Jan., 1859. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y. December 13, 1858.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXT. BUCHU-For sale by WARD & HUGHES November 30, 1858.